TD/B/1238
TD/B/C.2/233

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD

Thirty-sixth session, second part

OFFICIAL RECORDS

Supplement No. 5

Report of the Committee on Manufactures

on its twelfth session
(9-17 November 1989)

UNITED NATIONS
New York, 1990

NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

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For the recommendations, resolutions, declarations and decisions adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, see:

First session: *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development*, vol. I, *Final Act and Report* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 64.II.B.11), pp. 18-65;

Second session: *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Second Session*, vol. I and Corr.1 and 3 and Add.1 and 2, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.68.II.D.14), annex I, A, pp. 28-58;

Third session: *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Third Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.73.II.D.4), annex I, A, pp. 53-114;

Fourth session: *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fourth Session*, vol. I and Corr.1, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.II.D.10), part one, sect. A, pp. 6-43;

Fifth session: *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fifth Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.II.D.14), part one, sect. A, pp. 6-50;

Sixth session: *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Sixth Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.II.D.6), part one, sect. A, pp. 6-40;

Seventh session: *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Seventh Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.II.D.1), part one, sect. A.

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INTRODUCTION

1. The twelfth session of the Committee on Manufactures was held at the Palais des Nations, Geneva, from 9 to 17 November 1989. In the course of its session, the Committee held six plenary meetings.

Introductory statement

2. The Secretary-General of UNCTAD said that the Committee's twelfth session was an important opportunity to achieve further political convergence on issues relating to the export expansion of developing countries and to give needed orientations to the Committee's work. The Committee's focus was on the promotion of consistent policies to expand and diversify the export trade of developing countries in manufactured and semi-manufactured articles, and it was essential that the Committee's role be well understood in relation to that of the Trade and Development Board; the Board's annual review of protectionism and structural adjustment was a broader task undertaken under its mandate to review patterns of production and trade in the world economy with a view to promoting optimal overall economic growth and an effective international division of labour that enhanced the export prospects of developing countries. This approach was comprehensive and global and covered agriculture, manufactures and services. The work of the Committee provided an opportunity for an in-depth consideration of policies and developments which affected both market access for the manufactures of developing countries and those countries' supply capabilities. The Committee exercised its functions under the general guidance of the Board, and its findings and decisions, in so far as exports of manufactures from developing countries were concerned, could contribute to the Board's reviews of protectionism and structural adjustment.

3. He emphasized the importance of reversing the drift towards protectionism and managed trade and of strengthening the international trading system. Action in the Uruguay Round and measures in pursuit of objectives established by UNCTAD intergovernmental bodies, including those within the purview of the Committee on Manufactures, were complementary means at the disposal of the international community to attack these problems.

4. One relatively new concern underlying the Uruguay Round, of particular significance for the exports of developing countries, was the potential impact on international trade of such developments as the formation of the Single European Market by the end of 1992 and the United States-Canada Free Trade Agreement. An enlightened vision of the general interest would dictate that such arrangements needed to develop along lines conducive to an open world trading system and in a way which imparted dynamism to world trade and the development of developing countries. Should they result, on the contrary, in inward-looking self-protective postures, exporters of manufactures in developing countries would be the main losers, and the international trading system would be severely weakened.

5. Apart from securing wider access for developing countries to world markets, there was a need to increase the capability of developing economies to supply products which were in demand in world markets. Investment and technology were two major prerequisites for the development of industrial supply capability. Given their inadequate industrial base and foreign exchange scarcity, a significant infusion of foreign resources and technology was indispensable in this regard for many developing countries. In the highly indebted countries, an easing of debt-servicing burdens was required.

6. Another general trend concerned the growing establishment of global production structures by industries from developed countries. The use of industrial supply capabilities of enterprises in developing countries, located in least-cost sites, had played an important role in the globalization of production. As this trend continued, the policies of both Governments and enterprises would need to ensure that the resulting international division of labour evolved in line with the development objectives and industrialization strategies of the host developing countries.

7. He stressed that, if protectionism in the developed countries did not wind down, the recent efforts of many developing countries to invigorate their economies and adopt export-oriented strategies would not yield fruit. Latecomers would be particularly disadvantaged. Enhanced exports of developing countries would naturally increase their purchasing capacity, most of which was bound to be utilized in importing capital goods and intermediate inputs from developed countries.

Chapter I

RECENT TRENDS IN TRADE OF MANUFACTURES AND SEMI-MANUFACTURES (Agenda item 3)

SALIENT FEATURES OF POLICIES RELATING TO TRADE OF MANUFACTURES AND SEMI-MANUFACTURES (Agenda item 4)

REVIEW OF THE WORK PROGRAMME OF THE COMMITTEE (Agenda item 5)

8. For its consideration of these items, the Committee had before it the following documentation:

"Trade in manufactures and semi-manufactures of developing countries and territories, 1989 review: report by the UNCTAD secretariat" (TD/B/C.2/228 and Add.1) (agenda item 3);

"Factors affecting exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures from developing countries: report by the UNCTAD secretariat" (TD/B/C.2/229) (agenda item 4);

"Review of the work programme of the Committee: report by the UNCTAD secretariat" (TD/B/C.2/230) (agenda item 5).

9. Introducing items 3, 4 and 5, the Director, Co-ordinator, of International Trade Programmes said that, in the period since the Committee's eleventh session, growth in world exports of manufactures had been encouraging, but there was no room for complacency, since the world was still facing an interlocking complex of problems which had their roots in economic policies requiring careful scrutiny and remedial action.

10. With regard to the recent major trends in exports of manufactures from developing countries, some developments were encouraging. The annual growth of exports of manufactures from developing countries had been significantly higher since 1985 than in the first half of the 1980s. In volume terms, those exports had grown by nearly 14 per cent in the period from 1985 through 1988. Furthermore, the share of manufactured goods in the non-oil merchandise exports of developing countries had grown from 47 per cent in 1980 to almost 69 per cent in 1987.

11. Some other aspects had been less encouraging, however. The manufactured exports from the developing countries had amounted to about 15 per cent of world exports of manufactures in 1988, which was only a very small share for some 160 developing economies representing about 52 per cent of the world's population. Besides, only a small number of developing countries had been able to achieve fast growth in manufactured exports. Moreover, only some fast growing developing countries had made progress in upgrading the product composition of their manufactured exports. Further industrial and export development in many developing countries was hamstrung by the scarcity of investible resources and lack of technology. Finally, price developments in manufactures markets had not been favourable to developing countries.

12. Analysing trends in the world market for manufactures, he said that the developed countries remained the major markets for exports of manufactures from developing countries, and the latter had been important outlets for manufactured products from the developed market-economy countries. South-South and South-East trade flows were far from reaching their full potential, but efforts were being made by trading partners to expand and diversify their trade relations and give them new momentum.

13. As regards market access problems, the most serious impediment had been the proliferation of non-tariff barriers in developed market-economy countries, especially in sectors of particular export interest to developing countries. Newcomers to international markets for manufactures today faced a considerably more managed world trading system than the now established exporters of manufactures had faced some two decades ago. If a significant number of new exporters was to join the small group of major exporting developing countries, the international community needed to give urgent attention to the manner in which the protectionist trend could be arrested and reversed.

14. With regard to supply-side issues, in the 1980s many developing economies had engaged in a process of reviewing their trade and development strategies. While the pace and depth of change in trade policies had varied from country to country, most of these countries had generally moved towards greater import liberalization and emphasis on exports. However, the leverage of policies of developing economies in improving their trade performance was bound to remain weak, unless those policies were supported by an effective and development-oriented multilateral trading system and by adequate flows of external resources to enable countries to step up investment and technological development. Needless to say, the negative net transfer of foreign resources experienced by many indebted countries during the 1980s had considerably diminished the effectiveness of the domestic policy changes undertaken by many countries in the 1980s.

15. In conclusion, he suggested three areas to which priority could be accorded in future programmes of work. First, the Committee could intensify consideration of problems faced by developing countries in specific sectors and industries of current or potential export interest to these economies; secondly, the Committee could examine ways and means of supporting effective trade and development strategies of developing countries; and thirdly, further work on the role of industrial collaboration and the conditions under which it could contribute to industrialization and trade expansion of developing countries would also seem to be important.

16. The spokesman for the Group of 77 (India), emphasizing the significance and unique mandate of the Committee on Manufactures, said that UNCTAD I had recognized the urgent need for the diversification and expansion of the export trade of the developing countries in manufactures and semi-manufactures, and it had considered that individual and joint action by both developed and developing countries was necessary in that connection. While the growth of world trade in manufactures since 1986 had been encouraging, there was no reason for complacency. The developing countries as a group had still not significantly increased their export share in world manufactures trade, which remained at the low level of 14.5 per cent, and their product base remained narrow and their export supply capabilities constrained; price and terms-of-trade developments had been unfavourable. Their manufactured exports

had been constrained by a variety of factors operating on the supply and market access sides. Severe debt problems and declining flows of external financial resources, in particular on concessional terms, and of technology transfer were among the major obstacles on the supply side. In that connection, international co-operation should be directed towards: increased and substantial flows of real resources to developing countries on concessional terms; significant reduction of developing countries' debt burden; provision of finance, capital goods, technology, and services, including transportation and information services, on terms affordable and fair to developing countries; co-operation in R & D, product development, market penetration and provision of access to the use of potent and effective marketing channels in developed countries; facilitation of remunerative returns and prices for developing country exports.

17. On the market access side, protectionist activity on the part of the developed countries had continued unabated. Comparatively higher tariffs on export products of interest to developing countries, escalation of tariffs with degree of processing, and increasing resort to a host of non-tariff measures had been important disconcerting features of protectionism, only to some extent mitigated by benefits under various GSP schemes, which remained hampered by various limitations, exclusions and restrictions. Moreover, regional integration arrangements among developed countries could adversely affect developing country exports in particular, if such arrangements adopted inward-looking postures.

18. As the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations was entering its final phase, the evolution of an open trading system favourable to greater participation of developing countries stood seriously jeopardized. Pressure was being exerted to move decisively on areas of interest only to developed countries, and the latter were stalling any moves towards liberalization of trade in manufactures which were of particular export interest to developing countries and where the developing countries had some comparative advantage. There was little movement towards evolving a comprehensive safeguards arrangement based on objective criteria which prevented discrimination against developing countries. Developed countries must therefore take appropriate measures within and outside the context of the Uruguay Round to provide enhanced and preferential market access for developing country manufactures and semi-manufactures.

19. Increased market access and concomitantly higher export earnings would enable developing economies, which were already important outlets for the developed countries, to purchase even more products in these countries. Increased purchasing power on the part of the developing countries would also stimulate South-South trade, thus strengthening the favourable impact of the GSTP, and it would have considerable spin-offs for East-South trade. The spokesman for the Group of 77 emphasized that many developing countries had on the other hand undertaken unilateral liberalization measures, and she highlighted important determinants of their export performance, as identified in secretariat document TD/B/C.2/229. These determinants included, in particular, level of industrialization, high investment rates, strength of export supply capabilities, and degree of market access. Extensive liberalization <u>per se</u> was not a panacea for economic and export development, while policies of selective intervention, with balanced incentives for production for the domestic and export markets, had proven to be a successful strategic approach. The correlation between exchange rates and export growth

was not simple, and exchange rate depreciation was no guarantee for good export performance; fiscal and monetary incentives were also necessary. The spokesman for the Group of 77 furthermore pointed out that various forms of industrial collaboration could play a crucial role in promoting manufactures exports from developing countries. However, the nature and extent of the benefits for the developing economies of such collaboration and the avoidance of unhealthy dependence on developed countries would, in particular, depend on transfer of technology, fostering indigenous technological capabilities, the creation of linkages with domestic economies and training and manpower development. Restrictive business practices would also need to be eliminated.

20. In conclusion, the spokesman for the Group of 77 stated, with reference to the future work programme of the Committee, that the UNCTAD secretariat could carry out detailed sectoral studies in production sectors such as textiles and clothing, leather and footwear, steel, petrochemicals including fertilizers and plastics, processed agricultural and natural resource-based products, consumer electronics and light engineering goods.

21. The spokesman for Group B (Ireland) said that, if the Committee was to complement and not duplicate the work of the Board and other intergovernmental bodies of UNCTAD which dealt with trade issues, it could focus more closely on policies which promoted the trade of developing countries in manufactures and on the examination of the constraints which in specific cases might inhibit the full attainment of that objective.

22. The growth in the exports of manufactures of developing countries in recent years was among the most significant developments in international trade. In the light of those developments, the secretariat's analysis contained in document TD/B/C.2/229 overstated the problem of protectionism in developed market-economy countries. The percentage of developing countries' exports affected by non-tariff measures had hardly changed in the 1981-1988 period. In addition, the fact that serious and wide-ranging efforts were under way in the current round of multilateral trade negotiations to ensure a more liberal and strengthened trading régime testified to the common determination to confront the dangers of protectionism. Since the Board would be considering that issue again in the spring of 1990, the Committee could focus its work more clearly on the supply side problems of developing countries, including questions relating to the efficient allocation of resources within the economy. In referring to the secretariat's assessment that newcomers to the markets for manufactures would encounter greater difficulties than established exporters because of protectionism, she stated that this was not likely to be so because of expected continued growth in the world economy, the strength of the commitment to a successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round, the gradual movement towards more sophisticated exports by already established producers (thus leaving room for newcomers in areas where they might have comparative advantage), and the potential of developing countries themselves and of China as markets for the exports of developing countries.

23. With regard to the documentation before the Committee, while it contained reference to the potential impact on the trade of developing countries of some integration efforts such as the completion of the Single European Market and the United States-Canada Free Trade Agreement, it did not deal with the impact of other groupings and trading partners such as EFTA, Australia and New Zealand, or with trade agreements and integration movements involving

developing countries such as the Brazil-Argentina Trade Agreement, the Maghreb Union, ASEAN and the Gulf Co-operation Council. Document TD/B/C.2/228 addressed the constraints which needed to be removed to allow for an expansion of East-South trade in manufactures, and further work in UNCTAD on that topic would be useful in identifying new opportunities for increasing exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures of developing countries.

24. The secretariat should also do further work on the experiences of individual countries with trade policies. From data provided in document TD/B/C.2/229, it was possible to conclude that there was a strong correlation between trade liberalization, exchange rate stability, non-inflationary macro-economic policies, and the ability to attract foreign investment on the one hand and successful trade performance on the other. An open, liberal approach to external trade was a necessary, though not sufficient, component of a policy framework geared to promoting external competitiveness. She also emphasized that sustained growth in exports was closely linked to prolonged domestic economic expansion, and the latter was best assured by a dynamic private sector. It would be interesting for the secretariat to consider the possible trade-stimulating effects of deregulation and privatization in developing countries.

25. Group B also expressed the view that detracting from the value of the secretariat's study was the lack of analysis of the conditions relating to the fundamental basis for strong export performance in the manufacturing sector, i.e. the optimal conditions for rapid industrial development. It was impossible to assess the relative strength of the factors constraining export growth without determining whether an economy was in a position to supply the international market with goods for which a demand existed. Similarly, the secretariat analysis did not address the differing problems facing countries with a strong domestic market and a well-established industrial base and those facing countries with small domestic markets and a weak industrial infrastructure.

26. With regard to industrial collaboration, she agreed with the secretariat's analysis in document TD/B/C.2/229 that industrial collaboration would contribute most to development when backward linkages were developed with the rest of the economy, thereby helping to foster indigenous technological development and training of technical and managerial manpower and contributing to the development of local entrepreneurship. She encouraged the secretariat to pursue work on the potential of industrial collaboration to contribute to the increase in developing country exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures and the policies which were most likely to attract such investment.

27. The spokesman for Group D (Hungary) noted the impressive acceleration of trade in manufactures, mainly due to strong import demand in developed market economy countries. Developing countries had succeeded in increasing their share in world manufactures exports and in significantly expanding the proportion of manufactures in their total merchandise exports. However, there were significant discrepancies in performance between individual developing countries, as a few of them accounted for the bulk of the export increase. The absence of any African country among the most successful exporters was particularly worrisome.

28. In 1987, the growth rate of imports of manufactures from developing countries to the socialist countries of Eastern Europe had been greater than the growth rate for such imports from other origins. Moreover, the share of manufactures in the total exports from developing countries to Group D countries was increasing steadily, particularly in the case of African countries, whose total manufactures exports to Group D countries had grown by 31 per cent and 94 per cent in 1986 and 1987 respectively. There was a shift towards non-traditional products in the imports from developing countries, especially machinery, electrical apparatus and transport equipment. Imports of textiles, clothing and footwear had increased in volume but decreased in terms of their share of total manufacturing imports.

29. The exports of developing countries were still heavily concentrated on the traditional markets of the United States, the EEC and Japan, which illustrated, inter alia, the importance of size of markets, geographical propinquity and established links in trade and industrial co-operation. Those considerations were valid also for East-South trade in manufactures. Other factors impeding greater flows of such trade included the heavy debt burden and slack economic growth in countries of both groups. Moreover, the export structures of the two groups were competitive in some sectors and thus faced similar market access restraints in developed market economies.

30. Recent improvements in trade in manufactures should not, however, give rise to complacency, as manifold and interlinked problems persisted which hampered sustained economic growth and development. To cope with such problems, it was essential that all countries design national policies conducive to the continuous adaptation of their economies to rapid structural change and that a supportive and predictable international economic environment prevail. The policies of developing countries in respect of mutual co-operation and integration, including the Global System of Trade Preferences, also merited attention.

31. Group D countries had a clear interest in expanding trade relations with all partners and enhancing their integration into the world economy. In some Group D countries, structural adjustment policies formed part of wide-ranging economic reform programmes. Their success depended, however, to a large extent on the overall trade policy environment and on adequate market access. Non-tariff barriers and restrictions on the acquisition of high-technology goods by developed countries were seriously impeding exports and the development of technology-intensive production in Group D countries. The emergence of regional trading blocks was giving rise to further uncertainties. Countries of his Group expected integration to result not in growing protectionism towards countries outside the groupings, but rather in the creation of substantial new trade for third countries.

32. He reiterated the view of Group D countries that only an effectively functioning multilateral trading system, based on the principles of MFN treatment and non-discrimination, could guarantee the unhindered development of international economic relations, with benefits accruing to all. In that context, he underlined the importance of the ongoing Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations in GATT.

33. The representative of China said that the progress made by the developing countries in their exports of manufactures had been far from satisfactory. That situation was due to various factors, in particular the deterioration in

the international environment. The exports of manufactures from developing countries had also remained unbalanced in their geographical distribution and product composition. Only a few developing economies had expanded and diversified their manufactured exports and upgraded their quality, whereas most others had failed to record any growth and, in addition, had often been forced to sell at low prices to acquire the foreign exchange needed for debt servicing.

34. The developed countries, which were important markets for the developing economies, should give priority to ensuring market access for export products from the developing countries. Many developing countries, being latecomers in world markets for manufactures, were as yet unable to participate in international competition on an equal footing. Regrettably, short-term interests had led developed countries to provide protection and subsidization to declining industries with adjustment difficulties, in contravention of the relevant commitments made repeatedly at UNCTAD meetings. He stressed that the industries receiving support were precisely the production sectors in which most developed countries enjoyed a comparative advantage and which they were endeavouring to develop. Moreover, the application of protectionist measures, including a growing number of non-tariff barriers, continued to constitute a serious obstacle to expansion and diversification of manufactures exports from developing countries. The commitments on standstill and roll-back of protectionism had remained mere words on paper. He also pointed out that regional economic integration among developed countries was in full swing, but it was still difficult to predict whether this would enhance the export opportunities of developing countries or pose greater challenges for them. He expressed the hope that the UNCTAD secretariat could devote sufficient attention to these developments and study, in particular, their impact on the export trade in manufactures of developing countries.

35. The representative of the European Economic Community welcomed the very rapid growth of exports from developing countries recorded since 1985 after the slow-down observed in the first half of the 1980s and stressed the impressive expansion of such exports to the EEC; that growth was the result of the economic performance in the European Community, exchange rate factors and the Community's commitment to structural change and to an open market. The ongoing reforms in socialist countries ought also to lead to greater trade with developing countries.

36. An overly pessimistic view of protectionism could not easily be reconciled with the actual trade performance of developing countries for manufactures, or with the evolution of the trade coverage of non-tariff measures. In that connection, in its treatment of the issue, the secretariat had not sufficiently distinguished between non-tariff measures and non-tariff barriers. Contrary to what was stated in document TD/B/C.2/224, the Community had not increased protectionism for imports of manufactures, and that also held true for manufactures from African countries, which benefited from favourable market access conditions under the Lomé Convention.

37. A clearer distinction needed to be made between the Single European Act and the United States Omnibus Trade Expansion and Competitiveness Act of 1988. The two instruments were in no way comparable in terms of either scope or purpose. The single market ought to lead to faster growth and to greater liberalization, and any Community measures would be in conformity with the

Community's international obligations, especially those arising from the GATT. The likely external effects of the single market could not be evaluated in isolation from the Uruguay Round, and the Community attached great importance to the success of the MTNs.

38. Concerning the analysis of trade policies, growth and export performance in the developing countries in document TD/B/C.2/229, countries which had relatively liberal trade régimes and stable exchange rates at appropriate levels tended to achieve higher GDP and manufactures export growth than relatively closed economies with inappropriate exchange rates. He recommended that the form and effects of selective intervention could be the subject of more detailed analysis in future. Increased reliance on market signals, deregulation and privatization was likely to result in improved industrial performance in developing countries. International investment had also contributed significantly to their manufactures export growth. As wider markets were necessary to achieve industrialization, it was important to strengthen regional co-operation among developing countries. He therefore recommended that more analysis be undertaken of developments in South-South trade and of its prospects for expansion.

39. The representative of China, referring to agenda item 4, noted that many export products of importance to the developing countries were still subject to high and escalating tariffs. Moreover, only one fourth of the dutiable products from preference-receiving countries had benefited from the GSP, since preference-giving countries had failed to abide strictly by the three principles of the GSP. Developed countries had resorted with increasing frequency to non-tariff measures against imports from developing countries, including China, particularly in fields in which developing countries had gained comparative advantage. Such measures were discriminatory and unfair. Many developed countries had failed to honour their commitment to standstill and roll-back.

40. With regard to the industrialization efforts of developing countries, many developing countries were suffering from a deterioration in their balance of payments, a heavy debt burden, a drastic fall in export earnings from primary commodities, and declines in foreign capital inflows. If such a situation continued, there would be no investment in and development of domestic industries in these countries, and exports would gradually wither. While improvement in domestic policies of developing countries was necessary, international action must also be taken to reduce their debt burden, increase capital inflows, transfer technologies and managerial expertise, and promote structural adjustment in developed countries that was favourable to trade expansion of developing countries. In a long-term perspective, such action would also benefit developed countries.

41. With regard to agenda item 5, the decisions adopted by UNCTAD in the field of manufactures were far from being fully and effectively implemented. Protectionism had been on the rise, there had been retrogression in structural adjustment, RBPs had increased, and GSP principles had been seriously eroded. The Committee, in reviewing its work programme, needed to adhere to its basic functions, especially with regard to promoting general and consistent policies to expand and diversify the export trade of developing countries in manufactures and semi-manufactures. That included fulfilling commitments in various areas, thus creating a favourable external environment for the expansion of manufactured exports of developing countries. The Committee

should continue to consider developments in trade in manufactures, including trade in different sectors, and factors affecting manufactured trade of developing countries such as the Uruguay Round, regional economic integration and new phenomena in international economic relations, and it should formulate policy measures and recommendations for expanding trade in manufactures. The secretariat should improve its Data Base on Trade Measures, and it should, upon request, assist developing countries in assessing external trade conditions and in formulating or improving their policies and strategies for expanding exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures. It should continue studies of sectors of special export interest to developing countries.

42. The representative of the United States said that the documentation prepared by the secretariat raised unjustified concern about the United States-Canada Free Trade Agreement, and she emphasized the long-standing and profound commitment of the United States to an open world trading system. The speculation in the secretariat's documentation about the United States Omnibus Trade Expansion and Competitiveness Act as a sign of rising protectionism was disappointing. The centrepiece of the Act was the authority it gave the President to negotiate trade agreements, reinforcing the commitment of the United States to global trade liberalization and the Uruguay Round. Other provisions in the Act also reflected the commitments of the United States to multilateralism.

43. She stressed several points that were critical for an understanding of the practical meaning of section 301 of the Act, which for the first time required the United States Trade Representative to take action in response to violations of trade agreements. First, section 301 applied only when a formal trade agreement had been violated, not in the case of unfair trade practices. Second, numerous conditions and exceptions provided ample discretion to ensure compliance with an open trading system. Third, the United States Trade Representative was required to invoke dispute settlement provisions of any applicable trade agreement such as the GATT. The reliance on international procedures for resolving disputes ensured that the United States would seek agreed interpretations of what was unfair, rather than making such interpretations unilaterally. Other provisions of the Act had attracted attention as well, such as the so-called "Super 301" amendments, and it must be emphasized that the latter did not mandate retaliation or set abbreviated deadlines. Attention should in future focus on the actual administration of the Act, though of course trading partners could not reasonably expect to violate trade agreements with impunity. In conlusion, she emphasized that trade liberalization was good for all countries, regardless of their level of development. The secretariat's case studies demonstrated that only an open investment and trade régime and entrepreneurial freedom fostered competitive industries.

44. The representative of Japan said that the emerging close relationship between his country and South and South-East Asian and other Pacific countries was not intended to build up a new trading bloc. On the contrary, his country adhered to the principles of the multilateral trading system.

45. He noted the potential positive influence of industrial collaboration for the trade and development of developing countries and the increasing involvement of his country in that process through greater and more regionally

diversified foreign direct investment. He hoped that the policy experiences of developing countries in that area would be analysed by the Committee in the future, with a view to making effective use of industrial collaboration in development.

46. With regard to the market-opening measures taken by his country, those measures had resulted in increased imports of manufactures, particularly from developing countries, and Japan would continue to make efforts in the direction of structural adjustment and increased imports of manufactures.

47. With regard to Japan's aid policy, in spite of the statement in the secretariat's report to the effect that Japanese aid policy stated more or less explicitly its emphasis on Asian neighbours, efforts were being made to diversify and globalize Japan's official development assistance, particularly to the African region.

48. The representative of Canada described the launching of the Uruguay Round as an unprecedented opportunity for liberalizing trade and integrating developing countries into the international trading system, whilst providing the best means of resisting protectionist trends. The Canada-United States Free Trade Agreement, the completion of the single European Market and the trade liberalization measures taken by many developing countries were all positive developments in the international trading system.

49. The secretariat's analysis of protectionism ought to be more balanced and focus on measures taken by all countries, including both developed and developing countries. This was particularly important in view of the finding set out in the secretariat's documentation that trade with other developing countries had provided successful developing country exporters with a springboard for penetrating developed country markets.

50. Import liberalization in the context of a sound economic policy framework was an important ingredient in promoting export competitiveness. Further analysis should focus on the various determinants of export competitiveness and how they fitted together. The secretariat should also conduct research on the conditions for a favourable domestic investment climate in view of its findings that high levels of investment had a strong correlation with export performance.

51. Concerning the Canada-United States Free Trade Agreement, the erosion of the margin of preference for developing countries in Canada's market was likely to be small and much less significant than the positive income effect of the Agreement on Canadian demand for imports from developing countries. He also noted several minor factual corrections to be made to the secretariat's depiction of Canada's trade policy régime.

52. The representative of Norway, speaking on behalf of the Nordic countries, said that there had been a significant expansion of exports of manufactures from developing countries in the second half of the 1980s, but regrettably the majority of those countries had not participated in that expansion. The existing level of protectionism, and more particularly the emergence of non-tariff measures in the developed countries impeding exports from developing countries, provided cause for concern. None the less, the statistics on export growth clearly showed that there had been room for trade

expansion despite trade barriers. The trade régimes of the Nordic countries should be regarded as among those which were most open to exports from developing countries, inter alia because their GSP schemes granted extensive duty free treatment to imports from the least developed countries.

53. While the protectionist element needed to be recognized, it was also important to focus on other factors affecting the export performance of developing countries. There was clear evidence that those developing countries which had recorded a successful export performance had progressively broadened and diversified their industrial structure, had established a relatively open economy and, through selective incentives, had given priority to export industries. With such policies, South-South trade should also have good growth potential. Another factor was the importance of foreign investment for trade and development, and it was encouraging to see the attempts of developing countries to develop and mobilize domestic resources, in particular human resources, in order to attract and promote various forms of international industrial collaboration.

54. Each developing country had to find its own mix of measures to improve export capability within the limitations of available resources. While an open trading environment and appropriate national policies were vital, it was equally important for developing countries to acquire skills in product development and export marketing. The International Trade Centre had developed such knowledge, and the Nordic countries were among the main supporters of its work.

55. The representative of Tunisia said that, following the slow-down in the growth of manufactured exports from Tunisia in the first half of the 1980s, a number of market-oriented policy initiatives had been taken, including financial and fiscal reforms, industrial producer price liberalization and a reduction of import restrictions. As a result of exchange rate instability and rises in interest rates, the debt service burden had increased continuously. Net financial outflows had increased steadily, from $94 million in 1986 to $305 million in 1988. At the same time, foreign direct investment had declined. Growth of investment was therefore seriously hampered by foreign exchange shortages and capital outflows. Action at the international level was required in order to secure the resources required to strengthen production and export supply capabilities. Increased exports from developing countries would, of course, also benefit the developed countries, as enhanced purchasing power in the developing economies would enable them to buy more in the developed economies.

56. The emergence of regional groupings with inward-looking attitudes was a matter for concern, and the proliferation of non-tariff barriers remained a most serious obstacle to market access. While the developing countries had increasingly embarked on liberalization and market-opening measures, the developed countries had continued to restrict access to their markets through quantitative restrictions and voluntary export restraints, in particular in highly sensitive sectors such as textiles and clothing. He expressed the hope that the Uruguay Round would reverse the trend towards protectionism and lead to a more equitable trading system. It was paradoxical to note that customs duty reductions had been larger for imports coming from developed countries than for those from developing economies. Moreover, tariff escalation remained a serious problem. Mutually beneficial co-operation between

developed and developing countries was therefore required to reduce the imbalance which currently characterized the relationship between the two groups of countries.

57. The representative of Romania said that despite positive developments in recent years, exports of manufactures from developing countries were still impeded by numerous barriers, in particular the protectionist policies of the developed countries. Those policies, which interacted with each other, involved discriminatory trade restrictions, exploitation of the weak bargaining power of developing countries, the growing use of voluntary export restraints, the use of anti-dumping measures for protectionist purposes, the erosion of the generalized system of preferences and other restrictions imposed for political reasons. There was an urgent need to improve that situation and, in particular, enhance access to the markets of the developed countries, fight protectionism, liberalize international trade and ensure special treatment for the exports of developing countries. Measures had to be taken in that connection in support of standstill and roll-back, structural adjustment in developed countries to facilitate imports from developing countries, and improvement of the GSP ensuring its non-discriminatory and non-reciprocal character. Developed countries forming economic groupings should take concrete measures to facilitate increased imports of manufactures from developing countries.

58. He supported the idea that industrial collaboration between developed and developing countries should play a more important role in increasing and diversifying exports of manufactures from the developing economies, and he underlined in that context the importance of the transfer of modern technologies to the developing countries. With regard to the future work of the Committee, an in-depth analysis of problems in production and trade in various manufacturing sectors would be useful. UNCTAD should expand its work in the field of industrial collaboration and undertake sectoral studies in areas of particular interest to developing countries.

59. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said that non-tariff barriers, when implemented selectively and targeted to particular countries, restricting imports into developed market-economy countries, constituted discriminatory barriers to trade. Board decision 367 (XXXV), calling for standstill and roll-back, should be strictly observed. Restrictive business practices also constituted important trade barriers; they came within the mandate of the Committee and should be solved through strengthened control and greatly increased transparency.

60. The successful completion of the Uruguay Round would be of great significance for the development of world exports, and studies of the UNCTAD secretariat in that field would be important. Regional integration processes were also significant developments in the world economy, and the UNCTAD secretariat should study the implications of regional integration processes not only for South-South trade, but also for South-East and South-North trade.

61. Decentralization of the organization of Soviet foreign trade would facilitate direct contacts between consumers and producers. The Soviet Union was also continuing the liberalization of its investment policy, for example through the removal of restrictions on the capital shares of foreign partners. A draft law concerning the establishment of free economic zones was being discussed, and measures were being taken to improve information on the

export and import possibilities of trade partners. Real possibilities existed for the expansion of trade relations with developing countries in the field of manufactures and semi-manufactures, for example through direct commercial contacts between enterprises, co-production and specialization in industrial co-operation, co-operation on a compensation basis and coast-to-coast and cross-border trade.

62. The experience of some developing countries had shown that privatization of the State sector, significant liberalization of the economy, and the opening of some sectors to private and foreign capital depended to a crucial extent on external finance and had often entailed increases in foreign debt and balance-of-payments difficulties. Hence, these countries had now established a closer connection between foreign trade expansion and access to technology and diversification of their export base. Finally, the progression of economic reforms in the Soviet Union in such important areas as ownership, creation of a true domestic market, promotion of sound competition, and convertibility of national currency provided a good basis for the further expansion of Soviet economic co-operation with both the developing and the developed market-economy countries.

63. The representative of Indonesia noted that the growth in world trade had been partly due to the expansion of demand for capital goods and overall investment activity, and he expressed concern over the possibility that key economies might shift toward policies of greater demand restraint. Indonesia had embarked upon an ambitious programme to increase non-oil exports, and to this end the Government had introduced a number of liberalizing measures. However, such efforts could be successful only if market access for the country's products could be assured. The high level of tariffs, including escalating tariffs, facing the exports of developing countries were of particular concern to Indonesia. Document TD/B/C.2/228 provided a clear picture of international trade relating to manufactured exports from developing countries. The document reflected the efforts which developing countries were making to reduce their trade barriers while at the same time seeking opportunities to penetrate international markets.

64. The representative of Turkey said that major reforms had been introduced by his country in the context of its stabilization and structural adjustment programme, which included liberalization of trade policy. Several incentive measures had contributed to the notable expansion of Turkish exports, mainly exports of manufactures. These were: the introduction of a flexible exchange rate, an export-oriented industrialization strategy, product and market diversification, the reduction of administrative formalities, the reduction of licensing, the establishment of the Turkish Eximbank and the creation of free trade zones. The expansion of exports would have been larger in the absence of protectionist measures in partner countries. The liberalization of the import régime in order to expose the Turkish economy to foreign markets had led to a significant increase in the volume of imports, particularly of industrial products. Protection had gradually been reduced. Tariffs had been lowered, the import prohibition list had been drastically cut, products subject to quotas had been moved onto a list of products requiring prior authorization, and this list had also been significantly shortened. In order to continue with the liberalization process, his country counted on the elimination of barriers to its exports which were contrary to the letter and spirit of GATT and the Uruguay Round negotiations.

65. Responding to various observations made during the discussions, the Director, Co-ordinator, of International Trade Programmes referred first to statements by some delegations to the effect that the secretariat had over-estimated the problem of protectionism in developed countries. While it was true that the trade coverage ratios of non-tariff measures on imports from developing countries in three major developed country markets had not risen much in the period 1981-1988, this had simply been due to the fact that trade restrictive measures in footwear had been reduced significantly early in the decade. In most other sectors of interest to developing countries, trade coverage ratios had risen, and pressures for protection in the footwear sector had remained high. Furthermore, he could not agree with observations that the secretariat was overly pessimistic about the prospects for newcomers to the markets for manufactures. The trading environment was considerably less open today than two to three decades ago, when the now-established exporters had begun their export drives. In recent years, non-tariff measures on exports of developing countries had not been reduced, in spite of faster-than-expected domestic growth in developed countries and the commitments on standstill and roll-back reiterated in the Punta del Este Declaration.

66. In response to some observations, he said that the secretariat's documentation did not claim that the completion of the Single European Market would necessarily lead to greater protectionism. Rather it had stated that, in the current environment, the process of unifying national trade policies could lead to greater protectionism against the exports of developing countries, but that the final outcome would depend on the political will to resist protectionism. With regard to comments made by one delegation about the secretariat's analysis of the United States Omnibus Trade Expansion and Competitiveness Act, he observed that, while it was true that the so-called "Super 301" provision of the Act did not mandate retaliation, there were provisions in the Act that enabled the United States Trade Representative to retaliate against trading partners judged to be engaged in unfair trading practices. He welcomed the statement by the representative of the United States that the United States would rely on international procedures for resolving disputes and would seek agreed interpretations on what was fair, rather than making such decisions unilaterally.

67. Contrary to some observations, the secretariat had, in fact, dealt with protection in developing countries in its documentation, although the focus of its analysis was necessarily different from that dealing with the policies of developed countries. Whereas, in the latter, trade-restricting measures tended to be defensive, in developing countries such measures were part and parcel of development and industrialization strategies, leading to a change in the composition of imports rather than to a reduction in their absolute levels. With regard to the comments made about the analysis by the secretariat of the relationship between trade policy and trade performance, he restated the empirical findings of the secretariat that most developing countries which had introduced drastic policies of import liberalization, either in the 1970s or 1980s, had not performed particularly strongly, while most of the countries that had recorded the fastest growth of manufactured exports and output had been selective with regard to their trade and industrialization policies and had, in addition, tried to equate incentives to produce for domestic and foreign markets and maintain real exchange rate stability.

68. At the Committee's 145th plenary meeting, on 13 November 1989, the spokesman for the Group of 77 (India) introduced draft resolution TD/B/C.2/L.113, submitted on behalf of the States members of the Group of 77 under agenda items 3, 4 and 5.

69. At the Committee's 146th plenary meeting, on 14 November 1989, the spokesman for Group B (Ireland) introduced draft decision TD/B/C.2/L.115, submitted on behalf of the States members of Group B under agenda item 5.

70. At the Committee's 147th plenary meeting, on 17 November 1989, the Chairman introduced draft decision TD/B/C.2/L.116 under agenda items 3, 4 and 5, with a number of amendments.

Action by the Committee

71. At its 147th (closing) plenary meeting, on 17 November 1989, the Committee adopted draft decision TD/B/C.2/L.116, as amended (see annex I).

72. At the same meeting, draft resolution TD/B/C.2/L.113 and draft decision TD/B/C.2/L.115 were withdrawn by their sponsors.

Closing statements

73. The spokesman for the Group of 77 (India) said that the Group of 77 attached considerable importance to the Committee on Manufactures. Her Group welcomed the adoption of the Committee's decision, which would not only impart vitality and strength to the Committee's continued work but would also reaffirm the Committee's role and validity. The endorsement of the Committee's negotiating and policy-making role in the field of manufactures was particularly welcome.

74. The spokesman for Group B (Ireland) said that the major task before the Committee, namely drawing up a work programme which would complement the work of the Board on trade issues, had been achieved. The informal consultations on agenda items 3 and 4 which had taken place during the Committee's session had proved useful, and there was scope to enhance the contribution which such consultations could make in future to improving the dialogue in the Committee. With regard to the provisional agenda for the Committee's thirteenth session, her Group expected the secretariat to base the draft on the provisions for future work set out in the Committee's decision.

75. The spokesman for Group D (Hungary) said that his Group welcomed the successful adoption by the Committee of a decision covering all substantive agenda items. The informal consultations held during the session had also been very useful.

76. The representative of China said that the Committee's session had been a success, and it had been possible to adopt a very important document on the basis of consensus. It was hoped that all parties would implement the decision in earnest and make every effort to translate their commitments into concrete action.

77. The Chairman said he hoped that the Committee's decision would contribute to the success of the Committee's future work and help UNCTAD attain its objectives.

Chapter II

ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

A. Opening of the session

78. The twelfth session of the Committee on Manufactures was opened on 9 November 1989 by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, who made an introductory statement (see paras. 2-7 above).

B. Election of officers (agenda item 1)

79. At its 142nd (opening) plenary meeting, on 9 November 1989, the Committee elected its Bureau, as follows:

Chairman: Mr. M. Lebkowski (Poland)

Vice-Chairmen: Mr. E. M'lingui Keffa (Côte d'Ivoire)
Mr. K. Komano (Japan)
Mr. J. Stiglich (Peru)
Mrs. V. Bataclan (Philippines)
Mrs. H. Smith (United Kingdom)

Rapporteur: Mr. S. Lebdioui (Algeria)

C. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work (agenda item 2)

80. At its 142nd (opening) plenary meeting, on 9 November 1989, the Committee adopted its provisional agenda (TD/B/C.2/227), as follows:

1. Election of officers
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work
3. Recent trends in trade of manufactures and semi-manufactures
4. Salient features of policies relating to trade of manufactures and semi-manufactures
5. Review of the work programme of the Committee
6. Provisional agenda for the thirteenth session of the Committee
7. Other business
8. Adoption of the report of the Committee to the Trade and Development Board

81. At its 146th plenary meeting, on 14 November 1989, the Committee decided to establish an open-ended Contact Group, composed of members of the Bureau, the regional co-ordinators and interested delegations, for further consideration of the substantive items before the Committee.

D. Attendance */

82. The following States members of UNCTAD, members of the Committee, were represented at the session: Algeria; Argentina; Australia; Austria; Bangladesh; Belgium; Brazil; Bulgaria; Cameroon; Canada; Chile; China; Côte d'Ivoire; Cuba; Czechoslovakia; Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Denmark; Ecuador; Egypt; El Salvador; Ethiopia; Finland; France; German Democratic Republic; Germany, Federal Republic of; Ghana; Greece; Guatemala; Hungary; India; Indonesia; Iran (Islamic Republic of); Iraq; Ireland; Italy; Japan; Jordan; Kenya; Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; Madagascar; Malaysia; Mexico; Morocco; Netherlands; Nigeria; Norway; Peru; Philippines; Poland; Portugal; Qatar; Romania; Saudi Arabia; Senegal; Singapore; Sri Lanka; Sweden; Switzerland; Thailand; Tunisia; Turkey; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; United Republic of Tanzania; United States of America; Uruguay; Venezuela; Viet Nam; Yugoslavia; Zimbabwe.

83. The following other States members of UNCTAD, not members of the Committee, were represented at the session: Afghanistan; Brunei Darussalam; Lebanon.

84. The following specialized and related agencies were represented at the session: International Monetary Fund; United Nations Industrial Development Organization. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade was also represented.

85. The following intergovernmental organization was represented at the session: European Economic Community.

E. Provisional agenda for the thirteenth session of the Committee (agenda item 6)

86. At its 147th plenary meeting, on 17 November 1989, the Committee decided that a draft provisional agenda could be more appropriately prepared closer to the time of its thirteenth session, so that the outcome of the Uruguay Round and the eighth session of the Conference could be taken into account. It therefore decided that rule 8 of the rules of procedure of the Main Committees of the Board should be suspended and that the Secretary-General of UNCTAD should be authorized to prepare, in due course, a draft provisional agenda for the Committee's thirteenth session, it being understood that the provisional agenda and the dates for the session would be brought to the attention of the regional groups and China within the framework of the consultative machinery established by Board decision 143 (XVI).

F. Other business (agenda item 7)

Credentials

87. At its 147th plenary meeting, on 17 November 1989, the Committee took note of the report of the Bureau on credentials (TD/B/C.2/232).

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*/ For the list of participants, see TD/B/C.2/INF.17.

Report of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Restrictive Business Practices on its eighth session

88. At the same meeting, the Committee agreed that, because it had not been possible to finalize the report of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts in time for the Committee's twelfth session, that report should be transmitted directly to the Trade and Development Board at the second part of its thirty-sixth session.

G. Adoption of the report of the Committee to the Trade and Development Board (agenda item 8)

89. At its 147th (closing) plenary meeting, on 17 November 1989, the Committee on Manufactures adopted its draft report (TD/B/C.2/L.114 and Add.1 and 2) and authorized the Rapporteur to complete the text as appropriate.

ANNEXES

Annex 1

DECISION ADOPTED BY THE COMMITTEE ON MANUFACTURES AT ITS TWELFTH SESSION

14 (XII). Recent trends in trade of manufactures and semi-manufactures

Salient features of policies relating to trade of manufactures and semi-manufactures

Review of the work programme of the Committee

The Committee on Manufactures,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX), relevant Acts and resolutions of successive UNCTAD conferences and its terms of reference contained in Trade and Development Board decision 9 (i), particularly the functions of promoting general and consistent policies to expand and diversify the export trade of developing countries in manufactured and semi-manufactured products,

1. Notes that the growth of exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures of developing countries as a whole has been appreciable in recent years; and, in spite of some increase in the number of developing countries as significant exporters of manufactures, further notes with concern that a large number of developing countries, especially those from Africa and the least developed countries, have experienced serious problems in developing, expanding and diversifying their manufactured and semi-manufactured exports;

2. Though some developing countries hve upgraded and diversified their exports of manufactures, expresses concern that developing countries as a whole have a low share of world exports of manufactures and also have a narrow product base, and emphasizes the need for substantial and sustained increase in the participation of developing countries in world trade in manufactures;

3. Underscores the crucial importance of improved access to markets for the manufactured and semi-manufactured products of export interest to developing countries, especially through elimination or reduction of tariff and non-tariff barriers as well as tariff escalation;

4. Notes the importance of a balanced, successful outcome of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations, and recommends to all participants in the Uruguay Round to complete the Round successfully, resulting, inter alia, in improved market access for manufactures and semi-manufactures originating from developing countries;

5. Considers that improvements in the export supply capability of developing countries is an important means and crucial for expanding their exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures and for stimulating their industrialization and overall growth and development; in this regard, recognizes that, though the primary responsibility in adopting appropriate

policies conducive to such improvement in accordance with their national development objectives and priorities rests with the developing countries themselves, a supporting and stable international economic environment plays a key role; emphasizes that to this end external competitveness will be best promoted by a sound economic policy framework conducive to the efficient allocation of resources;

6. Recognizes that most developing countries will require larger resource flows to enable them to enhance their ability to expand and diversify their exports of manufactures; in this regard, also notes the role which foreign investment and industrial collaboration can play in contributing to the expansion and diversification of the export trade of developing countries in manufactures and semi-manufactures, especially its potential for fostering indigenous technological development, training of technical and managerial manpower and developing local entrepreneurship; and emphasizes the importance of pursuing policies which will encourage such investment in the context of national development objectives and priorities;

7. Decides to consider in its future work:

(a) Trends and features in the demand for, and supply of, manufactures and semi-manufactures, including changing patterns of comparative advantage, market access and export supply aspects in specific sectors of current and potential export interest to developing countries, taking into account work being carried out elsewhere in UNCTAD and the United Nations system;

(b) National policies, including trade régimes, having an impact on the expansion and diversification of exports of manufactures and semi-manfactures of developing countries, drawing from experiences of various countries in this regard and bearing in mind the possible trade-stimulating effects of policies, approaches and strategies of various countries; and the implications and effects for developing countries of the outcome of the Uruguay Round;

(c) The role of foreign investment and industrial collaboration in contributing to the growth of developing countries' exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures, including policies to encourage such investment and collaboration, in the context of national development objectives and priorities;

(d) The potential and opportunities for increasing the export trade in manufactures and semi-manufactures of developing countries, including, inter alia, through trade among developing countries;

8. Requests the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to prepare documentation as appropriate to enable the Committee to consider these issues at its next session.

147th plenary
17 November 1989

Annex II

CHECK-LIST OF DOCUMENTS

Doc. No.	Title	Agenda item
TD/B/C.2/227	Provisional agenda and annotations to the provisional agenda: note by the UNCTAD secretariat	2
TD/B/C.2/228 and Add.1	Trade in manufactures and semi-manufactures of developing countries and territories, 1989 review: report by the UNCTAD secretariat	3
TD/B/C.2/229	Factors affecting exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures from developing countries: report by the UNCTAD secretariat	4
TD/B/C.2/230	Review of the work programme of the Committee: report by the UNCTAD secretariat	5
TD/B/C.2/231	Agenda	2
TD/B/C.2/231	Report of the Bureau on credentials	7
TD/B/C.2/L.113	Draft resolution submitted by India on behalf of the States members of the Group of 77	3, 4 and 5
TD/B/C.2/L.114 and Add.1-2	Draft report of the Committee on Manufactures on its twelfth session	8
TD/B/C.2/L.115	Draft decision submitted by Ireland on behalf of the States members of Group B	5
TD/B/C.2/L.116	Draft decision submitted by the Chairman	3, 4 and 5
TD/B/C.2/L.117	Decision adopted by the Committee on Manufactures	3, 4 and 5
TD/B/C.2/INF.17	List of participants	
TD/B/C.2(XII)/ Misc.1	Index of resolutions, decisions, agreed conclusions and recommendations adopted by the Committee on Manufactures: Note by the UNCTAD secretariat	

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Printed at United Nations, Geneva
GE.90-55022
January 1990–3,370

00600P

United Nations publication